

Constantine Republican

VOLUME I.

CONSTANTINE, ST. JOSEPH CO. MICHIGAN, AUGUST 17, 1836.

NUMBER 7.

CONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN,

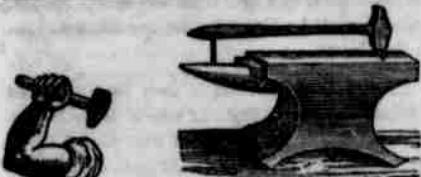
PUBLISHED BY
MUNGER & COWDERY,
Every Wednesday Morning, at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. J. J. Ullman, corner of Canara and Water streets.

Terms—Two dollars per annum in advance, two dollars and fifty cents within the year, or three dollars at the expiration of the year.
Advertising at the usual rates.

CARRIAGE MAKING.



W. M. REID & CO. would respectfully inform the citizens of Constantine and St. Joseph county, that they still carry on the CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKING business at their old stand, where they will be happy to attend to all calls in their line. They have the best of workmen in their employ, and feel assured that they can and do turn out as good work as any other establishment of the kind in the western country.
STAGE COACHES repaired on short notice.
Repairing done cheap for cash and on short notice. Their shop is No. 2, Mechanics' Row, Second street Constantine.
June 29, 1836. 1tf



BLACKSMITHING.—A. & W. PENLAND, would most respectfully inform the citizens of this village and vicinity, that they continue to carry on the above business in all of its various branches, at their new Shop, No. 3, Mechanics' Row, Constantine, where they hold themselves ready to do every variety of Smithing which may be called for. Those who favor them with their work, may be assured that all orders in their line of business will be promptly executed, and from long experience in their business they flatter themselves that they shall be able to give perfect satisfaction.
Horse Shoeing and Ironing Wagons done in the most approved manner, and with due dispatch.
PLOW and AXES made to order on short notice.
ANDREW PENLAND,
WILLIAM PENLAND.
Constantine, June 29, 1836. 1tf

TEA, COFFEE, ALLSPICE, PEPPER, GINGER, SALARATUS etc. etc., kept constantly on hand and for sale by
A. E. MASSEY & CO.,
No. 10, Water-st.,
June 29, 1836. 1tf

GLOVES.—An assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's GLOVES. Call and examine for yourselves.
W. T. HOUSE & CO.,
No. 7, Water street.
Constantine, June 29, 1836. 1tf

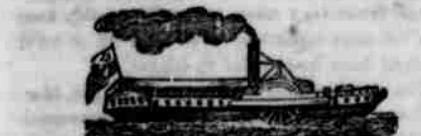
AXES.—SIMMONS' CAST STEEL AXES of approved patterns for sale by
JOHN S. BARRY.
June 29, 1836. 1tf

BOOTS & SHOES.—A large assortment, comprising Men's Coarse Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, Ladies' Morocco, Prunella and Kid Boots and Shoes.—Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock now on hand at the Store of
A. E. MASSEY & CO.,
No. 10, South side Water-st., Constantine.
June 29, 1836. 1tf



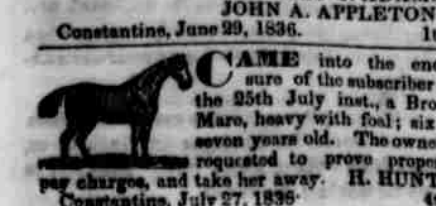
LIMA AND CONSTANTINE STAGE LINE. will commence running regularly for the season, leaving LIMA on Friday the 15th inst., and CONSTANTINE on Saturday the 16th inst., via WHITE PIGEON. The regular days of running will be, leaving Lima on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and Constantine on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. each day.
Also, from LIMA to SHERMAN, and running in connection with the Chicago Stage Line.
For seats apply to the Stage Office at Lima or Constantine.
WILLIAM M. CARY, Proprietor.
Lima, July 13, 1836. 2tf

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1836.



STEAM BOAT MATILDA BARNEY. The Steam Boat Matilda Barney, Capt. Coolidge, leaves Niles for St. Joseph every Monday and Thursday morning.
Returns, leaves St. Joseph for Niles every Tuesday and Friday evening.
For freight or passage, apply to
at his warehouse, Niles, July 13, 1836. 2tf

NEW STORE.—The subscribers have formed a co-partnership, under the firm of **ADAMS & APPLETON**, and will open in a few weeks, at the old stand of W. T. House & Co., on Water Street, the most extensive and best selected assortment of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, etc. etc. ever brought into the Western Country.
CHARLES S. ADAMS,
JOHN A. APPLETON.
Constantine, June 29, 1836. 1tf



CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 25th July inst., a Brown Mare, heavy with foal; six or seven years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. **H. RUST.**
Constantine, July 27, 1836. 4tf

SAMUEL H. ABBOTT, SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER. Constantine, will soon lay in a supply of leather and other materials, in addition to his present stock, when he will be prepared to accommodate his old friends and customers in good style.
Constantine, June 29, 1836. 1tf



STEAM BOAT CONSTANTINE. Two Shares of Stock in the above Boat can be had by application to
WILLIS T. HOUSE & CO.
No. 7, Water st. Constantine.
June 29, 1836. 1tf

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION BUSINESS.—**WILLIS T. HOUSE & CO.** big house to inform the public that they have a large and commodious Ware House at Constantine, and are prepared to store and ship goods to order.
Constantine, June 29, 1836. 1tf



Owning one half of the Keel Boat **CONSTANTINE**, they will be prepared to ship to any Ports on Lake Michigan, Lake Erie or Lake Ontario, as the owners of freight may choose.
Constantine, June 29, 1836. 1tf

CABINET MAKING.—**CHRISTIAN KUCH** would respectfully inform the citizens of Constantine and its vicinity, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING business in all its various branches. He would be happy to attend to all orders in his line, and begs leave to assure the public that his work shall be turned out in a manner inferior to none in Michigan, in point of elegance of style and durability.
BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, SIDEBOARDS, SOFAS, BOOK CASES, WARDROBE, PIER, CENTRE, CARD and TOILET TABLES, LADIES' WORK TABLES and STANDS, MUSIC STOOLS, etc. etc.
made to order on short notice, and out of as good materials as can be found in Michigan. His shop is in Canara street, two doors from the corner of Water and Canara streets.
Constantine, June 29, 1836. 1tf

NEW BOOKS BY CANAL, at STEELE'S
Holland's life of Van Buren, Maltebrun's Geography, Parley's do, Church's Psalmody, Bitterman's Greek Grammar, Watts and select Hymns, Porter's Analysis, Donagan's Lexington, 2d book of History, Testaments, Greek Testaments, Puffin's Euclid, Adams' Arithmetic, Quarto Bible, Cousin's Sketch Book, Allan's life of Scott, Potts' Arithmetic. Together with a large lot of Miscellaneous Books, for sale wholesale and retail, at New-York prices.
O. G. STEELE, 214 Main st.
Buffalo, June 29, 1836. 1yl

NEW ESTABLISHMENT—PLOUGH FACTORY.—**REID, TERESDAL & Co.** would state, for the information of the public, that they have entered into a co-partnership in the PLOUGH business, and opened a shop in Mechanics' Row, Constantine, for the purpose of Manufacturing and Repairing Ploughs, where they will be glad to receive orders for work in their business. The public are insured that they will give strict attention to their business.—Patrons solicited.
Ploughs WOODEN in the most approved style, *Handle, Beams, &c.* kept constantly on hand, so that Old Ploughs can be repaired on short notice, and repaired of all kinds, done on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.
Farmers are invited to call and examine their Ploughs, and judge for themselves.
ISAAC BENHAM, SAMUEL TERESDAL, WILLIAM REID.
Constantine, June 29, 1836. 1tf



HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. A general assortment for sale by
W. T. HOUSE & CO.,
No. 7, Water-st.,
Constantine, June 29, 1836. 1tf

BOOTS & SHOES.—The Subscribers have on hand an extensive supply of Boots and Shoes, among which may be found Men's fine Calf, Kid and Brogan Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Kid, Seal, Calf, Morocco and Prunella Boots, Shoes and Slippers; also, Children's Morocco and Calfskin Shoes.
As their assortment of Brogans were made to order, and of the best material, they feel confident in saying that Shoes of a better quality were never before offered in this market.
W. T. HOUSE & CO.,
No. 7, Water street.
Constantine, June 29, 1836. 1tf

Farmers Look at This.
PATENT FANNING MILLS.—**P. E. GROVER** would inform the citizens of St. Joseph and adjoining counties, that he is now making at his shop, in Constantine, the best article of FANNING MILLS ever offered for sale in the Western country, of an improved patent, and warranted to do a first rate business. Persons wishing to purchase the above article are invited to call and examine them as he will have them constantly on hand.
P. E. GROVER.
Constantine, June 29, 1836. 1tf

LOOKING GLASSES.—The subscribers offer for sale an extensive assortment.
W. T. HOUSE & CO.,
No. 7, Water street.
Constantine, June 29, 1836. 1tf

NOTICE.—**W. T. HOUSE**, would give notice to all those indebted to him, or to **A. & W. T. HOUSE**, that his old accounts must be settled up without delay. The Books and Accounts have been put into the hands of **Two's** CHARLTON Esq. for settlement. Those having unsettled Accounts or Notes standing will please call on the above named gentleman and settle the same immediately.
W. T. HOUSE.
Constantine, June 29, 1836. 1tf

Mrs. SIGOURNEY, of Hartford, Conn., is a native American authoress, of no ordinary talent; as the following lines from her pen, with a beautiful moral, testify:

THE LADY-BUG AND THE ANT.

The Lady-Bug sat in the rose's heart,
And smiled with pride and scorn,
As she saw a plain-dressed Ant go by,
With a heavy grain of corn.
So she drew the curtains of damask round,
And adjusted her silken vest,
Making her glass a drop of dew
That lay in the rose's breast.

Then she laughed so loud that the Ant looked up,
And seeing her naughty face,
Took no more notice, but traveled on
At the same industrious pace.—
But a sudden blast of autumn came,
And rudely swept the ground,
And down the rose with the Lady-Bug bent,
And scattered its leaves around.

The houseless Lady was much amazed,
For she knew not where to go,
And hours November's early blast
Had brought with it rain and snow.
Her wings were chilled and her feet were cold,
And she wished for the Ant's warm cell;
And what she said in wintry snow,
I'm sure I cannot tell.

But the carful Ant was in her nest,
With her little ones by her side;
She taught them all like herself to toil,
Nor mind the snow of pride:
And I thought, as I sat at the close of day,
Eating my bread and milk,
It was wiser to work and improve my time,
Than be idle and dress in silk.

FAREWELL.

Farewell! it hath a sombre tone,
The lip is slow to take it,
It smoothes like the willow's sigh,
When autumn winds awake it;
It smoothes like the distant sea,
On some lone islet sighing,
And yet thou say'st it unto me,
And wait'st for my replying.

Farewell! thou fly'st from Winter's wrath
Mid southern bowers to hide thee,
May frost's roses deck thy path,
Yet bring no thorns to chide thee;
And may'st thou find that better land
Where no bright dream is broken,
No flower shall fade in beauty's hand,
And no farewell be spoken. [Mrs. Sigourney.]

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

TRIP TO NIAGARA FALLS.

It was a sunny morning, somewhere about the first of July, that we left our quiet village for the great magnet of the tourist, Niagara Falls. I had never been there, save in fancy, where I had sought to realize a scene fitted to awaken and to cherish those high and uplifting emotions which must have given impulse and power to the pen of Brainerd and Sigourney. I was actually on my way there, the very goal of my wishes from early childhood, and with beloved friends too whose very companionship must enhance my delight. We passed through Canandaigua, in Indian significance, the chosen place; and in truth it is the chosen place of rural grace and beauty; it is a quiet town offering no inducements to business men as such, as it partakes not of that spirit of enterprise and speculation, which is remodeling and rebuilding so many of our western villages. The southern route from Canandaigua to Buffalo, lies through Avon, celebrated for its medicinal waters, Leroy and Batavia, busy, bustling villages, are the only places of note; all this section of country is a wide agricultural district, and the waving fields of grain, testified the peace and plenty of the inhabitants. We arrived at Buffalo towards the next morning, and in our efforts to gain admittance into some of the hotels of the city, which were all literally crowded, we had a fine opportunity of seeing the place by early daylight. Though an old town its recent rise and progress has been most rapid; since the construction of fine water communication between the Hudson and the Lakes, it has taken the first stand in importance among the towns in that part of the country. It is thronged with strangers and travellers. The streets are well laid out, and the numerous buildings now being built, are upon a scale calculated to enhance the comfort and security of the people, as well as of the beauty of the city. From Buffalo we proceeded to Black Rock, about two miles distant, where we crossed the Niagara river in a boat for Canada; having landed, we took our way on the road to the Falls, which runs along on the banks of the Niagara river a distance of about twenty miles. It was a delightful ride, a luxurious country on the one side, and the broad, blue, rapid river on the other. About 2 o'clock we reached the battle ground of Chippewa, where Gen. Scott won his laurels, and 500 Britons found a soldier's grave; it is now a peaceful and cultivated field; a man who was in that well contested battle, twenty years before, resides on the spot, and offers to the traveller whom curiosity or patriotism may lead there, some relics of the strife, which once had been. A small basket of bullets, and some broken shells, were presented to tempt our pursues. I like to visit those spots hallowed by our young renown; though associated with bloodshed, they are associated with manly fortitude and bold resistance against wrong and outrage. Here we could distinctly hear the roar of the Falls about three miles distant. They have been heard at the distance of fifty or sixty miles, when the state of the air, and the direction of the wind were favorable to the propagation of sound.—Our horses sped on their way through the town of Chippewa, and on the pleasant winding road leading to the hotels, the rising cloud of mist warned us of our rapid approach.—
"Where strong Niagara's thunder wake
The echoes of the world."

I almost wanted to stop our progress—an indefinable awe came over me, as thro' the intervening branches of the trees we saw the white foam of the rapids and the unstayed progress of the agitated waters. As we rode up to the Pavilion, a fine public house commanding an excellent view of the Falls, and the surrounding country, there was a good side view of the prospect—I only cast furtive glances, preferring first to see them as a whole. Hastily making arrangements for our stay, we sallied forth. After walking a short distance, we reached the brow of the high land upon which the Pavilion is situated; the descent by a steep and winding step way cut out in the earth; trees and flowers growing in their own wild luxuriance. It was a spot of quiet beauty. As we proceeded, the noise of the mighty rushing river came deeper and fuller upon our ear, rising and falling, as ever and anon we passed a thicker cluster of foliage; at length we emerged from the woods and bushes and found ourselves upon the firm hard flooring of a rock. I ran forward—we beheld NIAGARA FALLS,—we beheld the rushing of that mighty mass of water—we saw the boiling surges of that torrent where

"Waves innumerable
Meet there and madden—waves innumerable
Urge on and overtake the waves before
And disappear in thunder and in foam."
They reach—they leap the barrier."

My brain is dizzy at the thought of it even now. I know not what wild and unearthly picture fancy may have drawn for such as gaze on the scene with feelings of disappointment. Disappointment! It is deep calling unto deep—it is realizing all that is sublime and awful in God's creation—it is the embodied attitude of God's omnipotence. As we stood on Table Rock we stood in silence,—amid such scenes we feel how inadequate is language to express the bursting, swelling emotions of the spirit—the "mighty thrill" of astonishment and awe. We bowed in reverence for God was there. I know not how long we staid—we took no note of time. The setting sun warned us to return and forbade us a more extensive acquaintance with the scene around—we retraced our steps to the Hotel. I remember I breathed more freely, the choking sensations of an overcharged heart had found relief. But enough for one letter.
XELIA.

Col. Crockett killed another way.—The accounts of the fall of this eccentric adventurer, have been almost as numerous as the old sayings imputed to him, while the following from a correspondent of the Courier & Enquirer supplies another. Thus:

"After the Mexicans had got possession of the Alamo, the fighting had ceased, and it was clear daylight, six Americans were discovered near the wall yet unconquered, and who were instantly surrounded and ordered by Gen. Castillon to surrender, and who did so under a promise of his protection, finding resistance any longer in vain—indeed perfect madness. Castillon was brave but not cruel, and disposed to save them. He marched them up to that part of the fort where stood 'his Excellency,' surrounded by his murderous crew, his sycophantic officers. DAVID CROCKETT was one of the six. The steady, fearless step, and undaunted tread together with the bold demeanor of this hardy veteran—"his firmness and noble bearing," to give the words of the narrator, had a most powerful effect on himself and Castillon. Nothing daunted, he marched up boldly in front of Santa Anna, looked him steadily in the face, while Castillon addressed "his excellency," "Sir, here are six prisoners I have taken alive; how shall I dispose of them?" Santa Anna looked at Castillon fiercely, flew into a most violent rage, and replied, "have I not told you before how to dispose of them? Why do you bring them to me?" At the same time his brave officers drew and plunged their swords into the bosoms of their defenceless prisoners! So anxious and intent were these blood-thirsty cowards to gratify the malignity of the inveterate tyrant, that Castillon barely escaped being run through in the scuffle himself. Castillon rushed from the scene apparently horror-struck—sought his quarters, and did not leave them for some days, and hardly ever spoke to Santa Anna after. This was the fate of poor Crockett, and in which there can be no mistake."

The Bible.—A small pamphlet has been published at Providence, entitled, "Testimony of Washington and of the Congress of 1796, in favor of the special providence of God, and the Bible." The following is an extract:—

"In those days of peril, and when all the parent nation was cut off, and the advantages for printing in this country were small, Bibles were in great demand. In 1777, Congress answered a memorial, by appointing a committee to advise as to printing an edition of 30,000 Bibles. The committee finding it so difficult to obtain paper and type, recommended Congress—the use of the Bible being so universal and its importance so great—to direct the committee of commerce to import at the expense of Congress, 20,000 English Bibles from Holland, Scotland, or elsewhere, into the different States in the Union; and Congress ordered the importation.

In 1781, when from the circumstances of the war an English Bible could not be imported, and no opinion could be formed how long the obstruction might continue, the subject of printing the Bible was again presented to Congress and by them referred

to a committee of three. This committee reported in 1782, recommending to Congress an edition printed by Robert Aikin, of Philadelphia; whereupon it was resolved, that the United States in Congress assembled, highly approve the pious and laudable undertaking as subservient to the interests of religion, and being satisfied of the care and accuracy in the execution of the work, recommend this edition of the Bible to the inhabitants of the United States."

How interesting is such a history of one of the earliest impressions of the Holy Bible in English, in these United States. What moral sublimity in the fact as it stands imperishably filed in the archives of our national council in the record of the Congress of 1782. What an act is this considered in reference to the dealings of God in our behalf at the time of our nation's peril! A fact which should be remembered, and told to every child and every young man in the nation at a day when many of the rulers and the ruled would fain despise the book of their fathers, nay, the chief man of the nation honored.

Inquisitiveness.—It is supposed that the Americans have attained the greatest art in parrying inquisitiveness, because they are more exposed to it; but a well known civic wag, at a late political excitement maintained a defensive colloquy with a rustic inquisitive, which could hardly have been excelled by any transatlantic performer. Travelling post, he was obliged to stop at a village to replace a horse's shoe, when the Paul Pry of the place bristled up to the carriage window, and without waiting for the ceremony of an introduction, exclaimed, "Good morning sir, horse cast a shoe I see. I suppose you are going to—." Here he paused, expecting the name of the place to be supplied, but the citizen answered, "you are right sir, I generally go there at this season." "I—hum—do ye, and no doubt you be come from—." "Right again, sir, I live there." "Oh, aye, do ye—but I see it be a London shay. Pray sir, be there anything stirring there?" "Yes, plenty of other chaises." "Ay, ay, of course; but what do folks say?" "Their prayers every Sunday." "That's not what I mean; I wish to know if there is anything new and fresh?" "Yes, bread and herrings." "Anan, you be a queer chap. Pray, Muster, may I ask your name?" "Fools and clowns call me Muster, but I am in reality, one of the frogs of Aristophanes, and my genuine name is Brekekekes Knock. Drive on, postillion."—English paper.

Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.—After crossing the forks of the Platte, the route lay over a level plain of coarse brown sand—without wood and nothing but a species of wild sage growing upon it. For two hundred miles of the Platte, marching up that river toward the Rocky Mountains, there was not a single stream that emptied into it. July 15th, saw the snow on the tops of the mountains: the highest peak called Cache la Poudre, from a stream of that name which rises there, and runs into the Platte. Approaching the mountains the country is more broken and the banks of the river timbered—and they found a cluster of beautiful natural springs, the first they had met with for 500 miles since leaving the Ot-tovillage. Also immense plains covered with salt (no doubt Salines where the Buffalo resort)—in some places the salt was several inches deep!—Marched with difficulty through a drove of 8 or 10,000 Buffalo!—killed a dozen for use—fine, fat, delicious beef. The first range of mountains appeared covered with low pines—a deep valley divides this range from that above. On one day the officers estimated that they had passed 50,000 buffalo—both banks of the river swarming with them, and the atmosphere clouded with the dust they raised. Timber on the river, cotton wood and box elder, and good grazing; the country back a sandy barren. Passed in ascending the Platte where it issues from the mountains, the beds of a number of dry streams, which on following up contained running water. The water is supposed to be absorbed into the sand. Besides the buffalo and wild horses, are found the elk, mountain sheep, antelope, deer and beaver.—Leave the Platte, having followed it 600 miles from its mouth on the Missouri. Deer abound and buffalo are scarcer the nearer you come to the mountains. The beautiful scenery is here compared to Switzerland. The Rocky Mountains rise up in pointed spires, steep precipices, and sometimes beautiful and natural arches. The temperature at the foot of the mountains is near freezing point all summer. Passed, July 26th, near the ridge which divides the head waters of the Platte from those of the Arkansas, the latter emptying into the Mississippi, 600 miles below St. Louis. The space that divides the Arkansas and Platte at their rise, is only fifty yards.—Army and Navy Chronicle.

Sudden death.—Capt. Elliot, of the ship Rowena, fell down and expired in Canal street the day before yesterday. No other cause than over anxiety and distress of mind, occasioned by difficulty with his hands, can be given for this sudden visitation. Capt. E. was a worthy and esteemed young gentleman, and had won the regard of many of our citizens. His remains were attended to the grave by a numerous collection of his friends.—New Orleans Bee, 15th July.

LAWS OF MICHIGAN.

AN ACT to provide for and regulate the election of electors of President and Vice President.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That on the first Monday of November, and the succeeding day next preceding the time fixed by the laws of the United States, for the choice of President and Vice President of the United States, there shall be elected by general ticket as many electors of President and Vice President as this state shall be entitled to appoint; and each elector in the state shall have a right to vote for the whole number; and the several persons to the number required to be chosen having the highest number of votes shall be declared and deemed duly appointed and elected.

Sec. 2. The board of inspectors of each township shall provide and keep a box to be entitled "Electoral Box," in which the ballots for said electors of President and Vice President, having endorsed thereon the word electors, shall be deposited.

Sec. 3. The county clerk of each county shall make three certified copies of the statement of votes given for said electors in his county immediately after recording or filing the same, and forthwith transmit a copy by mail, directed to the secretary of state, and two copies thereof, by special messenger, as hereinafter provided, one of such, certified copies to the Governor, and the other to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 4. The messenger appointed in the county of Berrien, shall immediately after his appointment, receive the certified copies of the statement of electoral votes of that county, and forthwith proceed with all reasonable diligence, to the offices of the Clerks of the counties of Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, Hillsdale, Lenawee, and Monroe, and receive from the several Clerks the certified copies of the statement of electoral votes in those counties respectively.

Sec. 5. The messenger appointed in the county of Kent, shall immediately after his appointment receive the certified copies of the statement of electoral votes, of that county, and forthwith proceed with all reasonable diligence to the offices of the Clerks of the counties of Allegan, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, Washtenaw, Livingston, Oakland and Wayne, and receive from the several Clerks the certified copies of the statement of electoral votes in those counties respectively.

Sec. 6. The messenger appointed in the county of Saginaw, shall immediately after his appointment, receive the certified copies of the statement of electoral votes of that county, and forthwith proceed with all reasonable diligence, to the offices of the Clerks of the counties of Genesee, Lapeer, St. Clair and Macomb, and receive from the several Clerks the certified copies of the statement of electoral votes in those counties respectively.

Sec. 7. The messenger appointed in the county of Chippewa, shall immediately after his appointment, receive the certified copies of the statement of electoral votes of that county, and forthwith proceed with all reasonable diligence to the office of the Clerk of the county of Michilimackinac, and receive from the clerk of said county, the certified copies of the statement of electoral votes in said county.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the county Clerk of any county which may hereafter be organized, or which is not specially provided for in this act, forthwith to certify and forward statements of the votes of said county as provided in the third section of this act.—Provided, That the two copies to be forwarded by special messenger shall be forwarded to the county seat of the nearest county between said county and the seat of government, and if said returns shall not reach the county seat of said nearest county until after the special messenger shall have departed from said county, then it shall be the duty of the county clerk of said nearest county forthwith to transmit the said statements of said new county to the Governor and Secretary of State by special messenger.

Sec. 9. The several messengers to be appointed by the provisions of this act, on the reception of certified copies of the statements of electoral votes as aforesaid, shall forthwith proceed to the seat of government and deliver the same into the offices of the Governor and Secretary of State as the same may be directed.

Sec. 10. The board of State canvassers shall meet at the office of the Secretary of State on the Wednesday next after the first Monday of November, after every such election to canvass the votes given for electors of President and Vice President, and in case all the said copies of statements shall not have been received on that day, the board may adjourn from day to day, until the same shall be received, not exceeding five days.

Sec. 11. The board of state canvassers shall proceed in making a statement of all the votes, and determining and certifying the persons elected in the manner prescribed by law in relation to the election of state officers.

Sec. 12. The Secretary of State shall without delay, cause one or more copies under the seal of his office, of the certified determination of the board of state canvassers, to be transmitted by special messenger to each of the persons therein declared to be elected.

Sec. 13. The electors so chosen shall meet at the office of the Secretary of State, on